



Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa



EDICT OF GOVERNMENT



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COMESA 230 (2006) (English): Leather --
Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness
tests -- Sampling location

ISO INSIDE



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COMESA HARMONISED
STANDARD

COMESA/DHS
230: 2005

**Leather -- Chemical, physical and mechanical and
fastness tests -- Sampling location**

REFERENCE: DHS 230: 2005

Foreword

The Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) was established in 1994 as a regional economic grouping consisting of 20 member states after signing the co-operation Treaty. In Chapter 15 of the COMESA Treaty, Member States agreed to co-operate on matters of standardisation and Quality assurance with the aim of facilitating the faster movement of goods and services within the region so as to enhance expansion of intra-COMESA trade and industrial expansion.

Co-operation in standardisation is expected to result into having uniformly harmonised standards. Harmonisation of standards within the region is expected to reduce Technical Barriers to Trade that are normally encountered when goods and services are exchanged between COMESA Member States due to differences in technical requirements. Harmonized COMESA Standards are also expected to result into benefits such as greater industrial productivity and competitiveness, increased agricultural production and food security, a more rational exploitation of natural resources among others.

COMESA Standards are developed by the COMESA experts on standards representing the National Standards Bodies and other stakeholders within the region in accordance with international procedures and practices. Standards are approved by circulating Final Draft Harmonized Standards (FDHS) to all member states for a one Month vote. The assumption is that all contentious issues would have been resolved during the previous stages or that an international or regional standard being adopted has been subjected through a development process consistent with accepted international practice.

COMESA Standards are subject to review, to keep pace with technological advances. Users of the COMESA Harmonized Standards are therefore expected to ensure that they always have the latest version of the standards they are implementing.

This COMESA standard is technically identical to ISO 2418:2002.- Leather -- Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests -- Sampling location

A COMESA Harmonized Standard does not purport to include all necessary provisions of a contract. Users are responsible for its correct application.

INTERNATIONAL STANDARD

**ISO
2418**

**IULTCS/
IUP 2 and IUC 2**

Second edition
2002-12-15

Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location

*Cuir — Essais chimiques, physiques, mécaniques et de solidité —
Emplacement de l'échantillonnage*



Reference number
ISO 2418:2002(E)
IULTCS/IUP 2 and IUC 2

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Contents

	Page
Foreword	iv
1 Scope	1
2 Normative references	1
3 Terms and definitions	1
4 Location of laboratory samples	1
5 Storage of laboratory samples	6
6 Identification of laboratory samples	6

Foreword

ISO (the International Organization for Standardization) is a worldwide federation of national standards bodies (ISO member bodies). The work of preparing International Standards is normally carried out through ISO technical committees. Each member body interested in a subject for which a technical committee has been established has the right to be represented on that committee. International organizations, governmental and non-governmental, in liaison with ISO, also take part in the work. ISO collaborates closely with the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) on all matters of electrotechnical standardization.

International Standards are drafted in accordance with the rules given in the ISO/IEC Directives, Part 2.

The main task of technical committees is to prepare International Standards. Draft International Standards adopted by the technical committees are circulated to the member bodies for voting. Publication as an International Standard requires approval by at least 75 % of the member bodies casting a vote.

Attention is drawn to the possibility that some of the elements of this document may be the subject of patent rights. ISO shall not be held responsible for identifying any or all such patent rights.

ISO 2418 was prepared by the Physical Test Commission of the International Union of Leather Technologists and Chemists Societies (IUP Commission, IULTCS) in collaboration with the European Committee for Standardization (CEN) Technical Committee CEN/TC 289, *Leather*, the secretariat of which is held by UNI, in accordance with the Agreement on technical cooperation between ISO and CEN (Vienna Agreement). The Chemical and Fastness Test Commissions were consulted in the preparation of this standard. The locations of the samples are identical to those given in IUP 2 published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists* **42**, pp. 382-385, (1958) and IUC 2 published in *J. Soc. Leather Trades Chemists* **49**, pp. 6-8, (1965). IUP 2 was declared an official method in 1959 and IUC 2 in 1965. Updated versions were published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.* **82**, p. 194, (1998) and further revisions were published in *J. Soc. Leather Tech. Chem.* **84**, p. 303, (2000) and reconfirmed as official methods in March 2001. This edition differs slightly in the text and includes tolerances for measurements but the locations of the samples are identical.

This second edition cancels and replaces the first edition (ISO 2418:1972), which has been technically revised.

Leather — Chemical, physical and mechanical and fastness tests — Sampling location

1 Scope

This International Standard specifies the location of a laboratory sample within a piece of leather and the method of labelling and marking the laboratory samples for future identification.

It is applicable to all types of leather derived from mammals irrespective of the tanning used.

It is not applicable to leathers derived from birds, fish or reptiles.

2 Normative references

The following referenced documents are indispensable for the application of this document. For dated references, only the edition cited applies. For undated references, the latest edition of the referenced document (including any amendments) applies.

“International Glossary of Leather Terms” – 2nd edition ¹⁾

3 Terms and definitions

For the purposes of this document, the terms and definitions given in the “International Glossary of Leather Terms” apply together with the following definition.

3.1

laboratory sample

sample taken from the areas specified in clause 4 of this International Standard

4 Location of laboratory samples

4.1 General

4.1.1 Selection of samples

4.1.1.1 Areas selected for laboratory samples shall be free from all obvious defects such as scratches and flay cuts.

4.1.1.2 The sampling procedures described are designed to allow concurrent physical, colour fastness and chemical testing.

4.1.2 Sampling for physical and colour fastness testing

For physical and colour fastness testing take leather samples from the non-shaded areas specified in Figures 1 to 4 as appropriate.

4.1.3 Sampling for chemical testing

4.1.3.1 For chemical testing take leather samples from the shaded area specified in Figures 1 to 4 as appropriate.

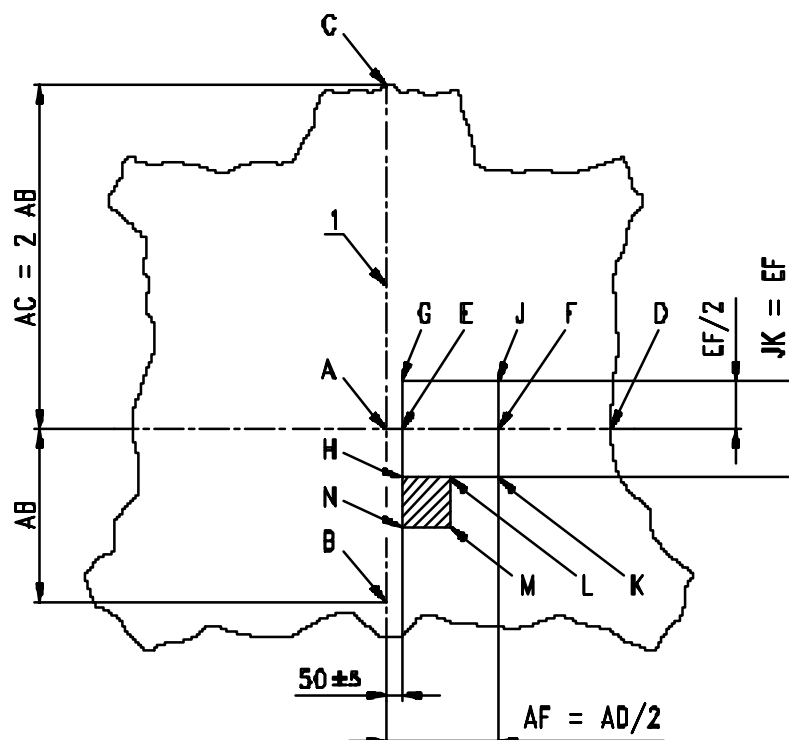
¹⁾ Issued by the International Council of Tanners on 1975 with the Addenda of 1978

4.1.3.2 If the minimum mass required for chemical testing is not attained, sample from the corresponding area on the other side of the backbone. If this is impossible, take additional material from the area immediately adjacent to the sampling position.

4.1.3.3 Uncontaminated trimmings from physical test pieces may be used for chemical testing except in arbitration analysis. In arbitration analysis, only leather samples taken from the appropriate shaded areas shall be used as the chemical test sample.

4.2 Whole hides, skins and sides

Take the non-shaded square piece GJKH and/or the shaded square piece HLMN shown in Figure 1. In small skins the distances EF and JK can be shorter than the length required for a single sample. When sampling small skins modify the method of sampling using the minimum deviation from this procedure.



Key

1 Backbone

B is the root of the tail

AD is a line perpendicular to BC

The lines GH and JK are parallel to BC

$AC = 2AB$

$AF = FD$

$JK = EF$

$GE = EH$

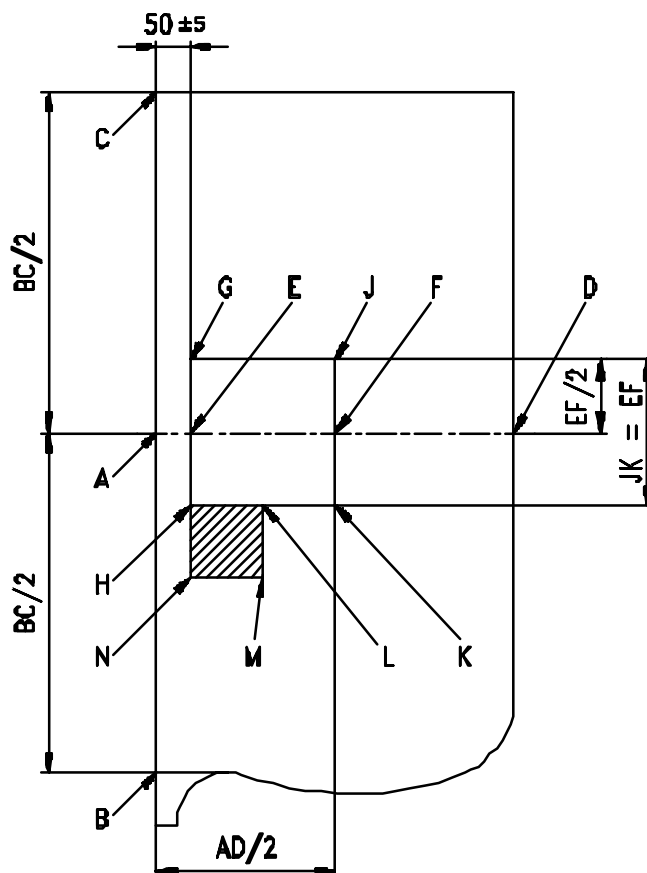
$HL = LK = HN$

$AE = 50 \text{ mm} \pm 5 \text{ mm}$

Figure 1 — Representation of a hide or skin with the head removed showing sampling location for whole hides, skins and sides

4.3 Bends and butts

Take the non-shaded square piece GJKH and/or the shaded square piece HLMN shown in Figure 2.



Key

B is the root of the tail

AD is a line perpendicular to BC

The lines GH and JK are parallel to BC

CA = AB

AF = FD

JK = EF

GE = EH

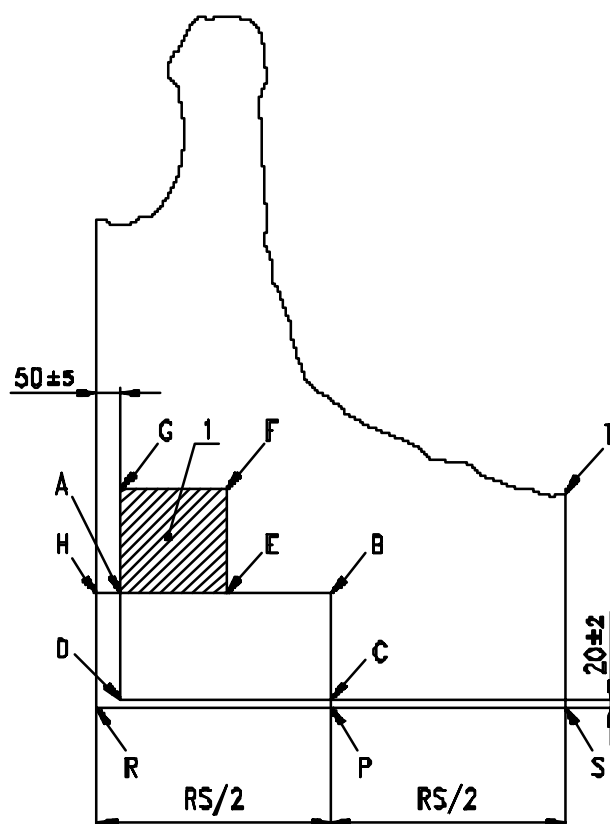
HL = LK = HN

AE = 50 mm \pm 5 mm

Figure 2 — Representation of a bend showing sampling location for bends (or butts)

4.4 Shoulders

Take the non-shaded rectangular piece ABCD and/or the shaded square piece AEFG shown in Figure 3.



Key

1 Shoulder

DC is a line parallel to RS

BCP is a line parallel to the backbone

AB is parallel to DC

RP = PS

DC = 2AD

AE = EB = AG

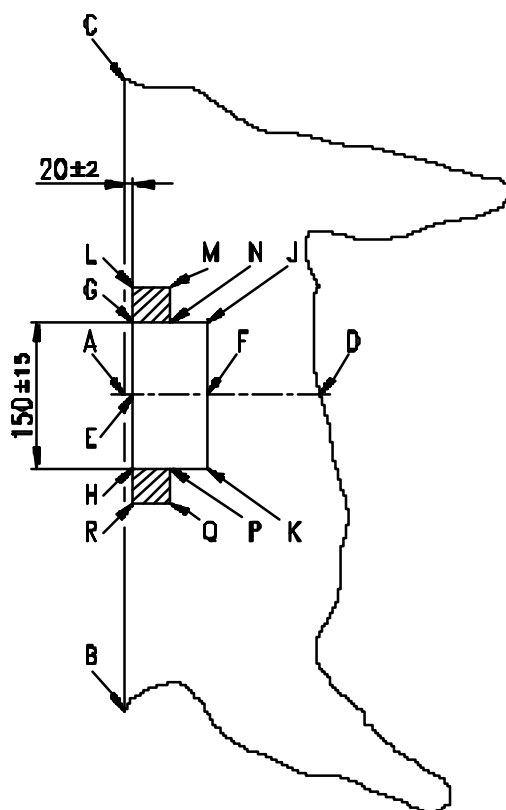
CP = 20 mm ± 2 mm

AH = 50 mm ± 5 mm

Figure 3 — Representation of a shoulder showing sampling location for shoulders

4.5 Bellies

Take the non-shaded rectangular piece GJKH and/or the shaded square pieces LMNG and HPQR shown in Figure 4.



Key

AD is a line perpendicular to BC

CA = AB

GE = EH = EF

LG = HR = GH/4

LG = GN = HP

GH = 150 mm ± 15 mm

AE = 20 mm ± 2 mm

Figure 4 — Representation of a belly showing sampling location for bellies

5 Storage of laboratory samples

Store laboratory samples in such a way as to avoid contamination and the effects of localised heating.

6 Identification of laboratory samples

6.1 Marking of the direction of the backbone

Mark the direction of the backbone by an arrow pointing towards the head positioned along the edge of the sample nearest to the backbone.

6.2 Marking

Mark the laboratory sample with the following information:

- a) reference number of the batch of leather;
- b) date of sampling;
- c) reference number of the sample (if any);
- d) the number and the date of this International Standard, i.e. ISO 2418 : 2002;
- e) any deviation from the sampling procedure specified in this International Standard (see 4.2).

